

BY JOHN CAMPBELL.

THE Minerva will be printed every Thursday morning at \$2 50 per annum, in advance, or \$3 if payment is not made within 3 months. No paper to be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the Editor, and a failure to notify a discontinuance will be considered as a new engagement. Advertisements making twenty lines or less, inserted three times for One Dollar, and twenty-five cents for every subsequent insertion. Longer ones in proportion. All advertisements will be continued unless otherwise ordered, and each continuance charged. Letters to the Editor must be post paid, or they will not be attended to.

NEW GOODS.

JUST RECEIVED BY R. KINGSBURY, At the Brick Store.

A variety of Fashionable and Seasonable Staple and Fancy DRY GOODS.

Among which are many CHEAP and ELEGANT Articles. Also, a general assortment of GROCERIES.

HARDWARE, CROCKERY, GLASS-WARE, Hats, Shoes, Leather.

IRON, NAILS, &c. &c. &c. and all the work 700

TURKS ISLAND SALT.

The above together with my former stock makes my assortment as general and complete as is usually found in a country store. The above goods will be sold on my usual accommodating terms. I therefore solicit all that wish to purchase any thing in my line, to call at the Brick Store and examine before they purchase elsewhere, as my goods having been all purchased with Cash, I think I am justified in saying I am able to sell on as good terms as my neighbors, and am determined not to be undersold by any one. Halifax, 17th April, 1829. 11-14

WILLIAM H. REDWOOD, COMMISSIONER, HALIFAX, NORFOLK, VA.

Warehouse on Woodville's Wharf, recently occupied by Messrs. J. & W. Southgate.

Offers his services to COMMISSIONERS, PLANTERS, and LUMBER DEALERS, in the SALE of PRODUCE, and LUMBER of every description, & in the PURCHASE of GOODS, for which his commissions will, in all cases, be very moderate.

His attention being confined solely to Commission Business, and his knowledge of persons and of the mode of transacting business in the Borough, together with his thorough knowledge of the Country Business, will, he hopes, be found advantageous to those who may employ his agency.

Refer to Messrs. Cole & Sheldon, Wm. Linsburg, Chas. L. Wingfield, Robert Souther, Shields & Ashburn, Eds. Beaton, May, 1829. 17-12m

HERRINGS.

JUST received a prime lot of NEW CUT HERRINGS, which I offer, as usual, at the market prices. Those of my friends who have heretofore supplied themselves from my Ware-houses, I earnestly hope, will not fail to give me a call this season, as mine are as good as the market will afford. JOS. L. SIMMONS, May 2nd. 17-12m

CAUTION.

THE money for the purchase of a Tract of Land called Mush Island, which was sold by the late William Adams, deceased, to Lemuel Long, remains unpaid, and the equitable right to the same being now in the children of the said Long, and I being their Guardian—all persons are hereby notified that I shall proceed to make said tract of land liable for the purchase money. JOHN D. AMIS, Guardian for the children of L. Long. May 20, 1829. 17-12m

NEW SPRING Goods.

Just received, a supply of fashionable spring Goods among which are:

20 pieces Calicoes, all new style Plain and Figured Gros de Nap; Black, White and Pink Satins; Yellow Bandanna Hkfs. Gros de nap Hkfs, some very splendid. Men and Women's Linen Hose Brown Love Hkfs. Brown Cambrics; Brown French Drilling, Buckram; Oils, both, Denmark Sattens; Red Ribbons, fancy Vestings &c. Ladies dressing cases, and an additional supply of GROCERIES, CROCKERY, HARDWARE, and MEDICINES. All of which can be sold low for cash, by J. HEMPSTEAD, Jr., Halifax, N. C. March 1829. 7-14

Commercial and Commission WAREHOUSE.

THE Subscribers have opened in the town of Portsmouth, Virginia, a Commercial Warehouse for the reception and sale of Foreign and Domestic Merchandise and Produce of all kinds.

The following are the terms on which they will, as Commission Merchants, transact business:

Farmers and Merchants who may consign goods or produce to them, will be charged a commission of two and a half per cent, and NO CHARGES FOR STORAGE.

RAGE, if sold within thirty days. An advance in money will be made on consignments of country produce, upon which the usual interest will be charged. If the advance be withheld in merchandise, it will be made in such articles as may be wanted, at cost prices, without interest. The New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Richmond prices, deducting therefrom the necessary expenses of shipping, wharfage, drayage and commission, as charged in those cities respectively, may always be calculated on in this and the adjoining market, Norfolk. But the subscribers will hold themselves bound, in consulting the interest of their friends, to avail themselves of either of the above named markets—and when prices will justify a shipment, it shall be made (if requested) upon the responsibility, and at the risk of consignees.

The correspondence of the subscribers with the northern cities, will enable them at all times to furnish correct reports of the actual sales of country and other produce, which they propose to make known with the prices of this and the Norfolk market, to those who may consign to them.

They furthermore remark for the information of farmers and others that may be desirous to avail themselves of their agency that their warehouse is so situated, as to enable them to receive consignments without the expense of drayage, wharfage, or exposure to the weather.

They will keep on hand and will always sell at the lowest prices Groceries of all kinds, SALT, IRON, NAILS, &c. AND DRY GOODS.

Their assortment of the last named is now considerable, and will be so enlarged as to meet the demands of the approaching season.

Referring to the following named gentlemen for a knowledge of their character and integrity, they respectfully solicit consignments. W. McKENNEY & Co. Portsmouth, Virginia. 12-4m

March 20, 1829. 12-4m

Rev. Daniel Southall, Murfreesboro, N. C. do

John B. Southall, do do

Joseph G. Reed, do do

Dr. T. S. Barland, do do

James Scott, E. do

R. & J. DUNN & CO.,

State of North Carolina. NORTHAMPTON COUNTY.

Spring Goods, which embrace a complete and very extensive assortment of every desirable article of

Staple and Fancy DRY GOODS.

A splendid assortment of Silks. Several pieces 4-4 Satin Levanteens and Watered Gros de Eglon, quite a new article. A beautiful assortment of Fine Thread Laces and Edgings. A most splendid assortment of Fancy Calicoes. A large stock of GROCERIES. A general assortment of Medicines, Drugs, Oils and Paints. Hats, Shoes and Hardware, in great variety. Which, with every other article usually kept in an extensive assortment Store, they offer for sale on the most favorable terms. Being confident that they can give satisfaction to those who may wish to purchase, they respectfully invite the public to call and examine their assortment. Halifax, May 7th, 1829. 14-12m

FISH AND CORN.

WE have just received a consignment of

Herbages and Shad.

put up this season, at one of the most celebrated Fisheries of Roanoke. We have also on hand a few hundred Barrels of CORN, neatly cleaned and tanned, all of which we will sell low for cash. R. & J. DUNN & CO. May 13, 1829. 15-14m

State of North Carolina, NORTHAMPTON COUNTY.

John Poole Original attachment—levied on 2 negroes, Anthony and Nancy, and also the lands of the defendant, containing two or more tracts.

John Nelson vs. Same. John Lamberton vs. Same. Willie Langford vs. Same.

Appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that John Nelson, the defendant in the above named causes, is not an inhabitant of this State, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Minerva, a newspaper printed in the town of Halifax, for six successive weeks, that the said John Nelson appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Northampton, at the Court House in Jackson, on the first Monday in September next, then and there to reply to the property so attached and plead to issue, otherwise judgment will be entered against him.

Witness, JOHN W. HARRISON, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Jackson, the first Monday in June, A. D. 1829, and 33rd year of our Independence. John W. Harrison, C. N. C. C. Price adv. \$1 25. 21-6m

State of North Carolina, NORTHAMPTON COUNTY.

Original attachment—levied on a tract of land containing 172 acres, situated in the county of Northampton, and the public Halls are unobtainably spacious to receive an who may desire company, and where music and dancing can be enjoyed by such as delight in it.

An arrangement will be made to have divine worship performed at the Spring on the Sabbath day, where such visitors as may choose, can attend preaching without inconvenience. In addition to the valuable Musical qualities of the Shocco water, it is located in a most healthy part of the county, surrounded by a polished society, where an invalid can be restored to health, in an agreeable circle. My terms for board, &c. will be the same as last year, viz. \$1 per day for each grown person, \$2 50 per month, or \$8 per week—Children & servants, half price. For horses \$15 per month, or 50 cents per day. ANN JOHNSON. May 29, 1829. 16-6m

State of North Carolina.

NORTHAMPTON COUNTY.

Original attachment—levied on a negro boy named Wesley.

George H. Raney, vs. Wesley.

Appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that George H. Raney, the defendant in this cause, is not an inhabitant of this State, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Minerva, a newspaper printed in the town of Halifax, for six successive weeks, that the said George H. Raney appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Northampton, at the Court House in Jackson, on the first Monday in September next, then and there to reply to the property so attached and plead to issue, otherwise judgment will be entered against him.

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Commission Business.

J. C. B. L. R. O. N. G. COMMISSIONER.

Removed to NORFOLK, Virginia, and will transact any business in that line, which may be entrusted to his care, with the greatest attention and diligence. Norfolk, Va. May 1829. 18-12m

JAMES GORDON, LATELY A COMMISSIONER.

Removed to NORFOLK, Virginia, and will transact any business in that line, which may be entrusted to his care, with the greatest attention and diligence. Norfolk, Va. May 1829. 18-12m

Dr. Charles Cushman.

Respectfully offers his professional services to the inhabitants of Halifax and the neighboring country. He may at all times be found at Mrs. Purnell's Hotel, unless previously engaged. June 15th. 20-6m

SHOCCO SPRINGS, Warren County, N. Carolina.

The first day of June, at the Springs at Shocco Springs, in the South of Warren County, and the public Halls are unobtainably spacious to receive an who may desire company, and where music and dancing can be enjoyed by such as delight in it.

An arrangement will be made to have divine worship performed at the Spring on the Sabbath day, where such visitors as may choose, can attend preaching without inconvenience. In addition to the valuable Musical qualities of the Shocco water, it is located in a most healthy part of the county, surrounded by a polished society, where an invalid can be restored to health, in an agreeable circle. My terms for board, &c. will be the same as last year, viz. \$1 per day for each grown person, \$2 50 per month, or \$8 per week—Children & servants, half price. For horses \$15 per month, or 50 cents per day. ANN JOHNSON. May 29, 1829. 16-6m

TO THE PRINTERS

Of the Minerva.

Of late the prices of all the materials used in making Printing Types have been greatly reduced, and the facility of manufacturing greatly increased. The subscriber therefore has been induced to make a proportionable reduction in the prices, which, from the 1st of April, have been as stated in the annexed list.

The character of the Type made at the Minerva is well known to the Trade, who are assured that in regard to the quality of metal finish, and durability, no deviation has been made.

He has on hand a complete assortment, and can supply any quantity on a short notice, he will be happy to receive the orders of his customers, which will have immediate attention.

Merchants who have orders from abroad, can have offices complete with Presses, and every thing necessary for Printing Establishment, put up in the most perfect manner.

Publishers are requested to give this advertisement a place in their papers a few times to receive payment, \$2 in type, or in settlement of their accounts.

RICHARD RONALDSON, Philadelphia.

Prices.—At six months credit, for approved paper, at a discount of 10 per cent, for cash.

Particulars of the following: 100 Great Primers, 44 1/2; 100 Double Pica, 37 1/2; 100 Dux Great Pica, 37 1/2; 100 Broads, 37 1/2; 100 Large Letter plain, 40; 100 Small Pica, 37 1/2; 100 Scallbards & Quo Pica, 37 1/2; 100 tations, 30; 100 English, 20.

The prices of other descriptions of Types are proportionably reduced.

Old Types received in payment at 1/2 the value.

FOR SALE. The subscriber wishes to sell a negro woman and a negro boy. The negro woman is a good house servant, good seamstress, and an excellent cook and well-tempered man.

ALSO. I have an excellent match of cream colored horses for sale, they are very gentle—one is five, the other four years old last spring. For terms apply to T. R. W. GREGORY, Bryan & Ross, Northampton County. 24-3wp

NOTICE. THE subscribers inform their friends and the public generally that they will have a large and extensive

WARE-HOUSE completed by the 1st of October next, for the purpose of storing all kinds of produce and packages of every description, which may be entrusted to their care. Our charges shall be moderate, and every exertion used to render general satisfaction.

H. H. KANS & HARRIS, Halifax, Aug 24, 1829. 12-14m

SIX REWARD. A runaway from the subscriber about the 10th July last, a negro woman named GREASY.

She is between 25 and 27 years of age, formerly black, a full 5 feet high, has a down look, a weak voice, and is round shouldered. She is in a bad state of health, being either pregnant or otherwise weakened. She was barefooted and had on white cotton clothes. As she has connections between Halifax and Petersburg, she may have gone in that direction, but it is more probable that she is lurking in the neighborhood of Mr. James Purnell. I will pay the above reward and all reasonable expenses to any person who will deliver said negro to me, 9 miles south of Halifax, or \$10 to have her secured in any jail so that I can get her. W. M. B. MOORE. Aug 24, 1829. 22-14m

Distilling Chewing Tobacco, from the Manufacture in Richmond, Va. and also gun bar powder. Where just received and for sale by J. B. KINGSBURY. Aug. 12. 27-14m

EAGLE HOTEL,

Halifax, N. Carolina.

THE subscriber informs his friends and the public generally, that he has leased that large and commodious house, formerly known by the name of the BIG TAVERN, where he is in hopes his strict attention to his business, and the following prices, will insure to him a portion of the public patronage.

PRICES. Man and horse per day, \$1 50. Do. board by the year, 130 00. Do. do. per month, 12 50. Do. do. by the day for a man, 1 00. Dinner and horse feed, 75. Supper, 37 1/2. Breakfast, 37 1/2. Lodging, 12 1/2.

J. H. M. LEMORE, August 20, 1829. 26-6m

COMMITTED. TO the jail of Halifax county, North Carolina, on the 25th inst. a negro fellow by the name of STEARLING, rather over the ordinary size, quite black and about twenty-five years old. He says that he belongs to George W. Campbell, Esq. of Nashville, Tennessee, and that he was sold to Mr. Campbell by a Mr. Hall of Virginia. The owner of said negro is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take said negro, or he will be dealt with as the law directs. J. H. M. LEMORE. Aug 20, 1829. 24-3w

\$100 REWARD. A runaway from the subscriber a year past, negro man HARRY.

He is a bright black, about five feet 10 inches high, thirty years old; wears whiskers, has an impediment in his speech, and a down look when spoken to. He is by profession a fiddler, a ditcher and Sawyer. I purchased him in Halifax, at sheriff's sale, several years past, sold as the property of Wilson Carter. He has lately been seen in Bertie county, employed both as a ditcher and Sawyer. He there passed as a free man. I will give the above reward of one hundred dollars to any person who will deliver him to the jailer in Halifax, by the 15th October, or fifty dollars, if delivered to him any time thereafter. R. C. EATON. Sept. 1, 1829. 30-3w

WANTED. A handsome COLT SKIN, apply to A. A. LITCHFORD. Sept 2. 30-3w

NOTICE. All persons are hereby forewarned not to trade for slaves, owned and executed by Wm. Hicks of Northampton county to the sum of one hundred and one dollars, for one hundred and one dollars, as the law directs, or paid by the sheriff.

CHURCHMAN. A regular Commission of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, No. 1, Halifax, dated the 10th of the 11th day of June, 1829.

On motion of J. O. Bond, that the 1st section of the 11th of June, 1829, be read in the Halifax Minerva four weeks. The members of the Chapter of the Minerva, on the 11th day of June, 1829, resolved that the 1st section of the 11th of June, 1829, be read in the Minerva four weeks. M. from the 1st of October to the 1st of April, at 7 o'clock P. M. from the 1st of April to the 1st of October, at 7 o'clock P. M. S. M. JOHNSTON, Secy. 27-14m



Some account of the Siamese boys  
lately by John C. Warren.

DEAR SIR—In compliance with your request, as well as in obedience to what I consider to be a professional duty, I undertake to give some account of the Siamese boys, and particularly of the medium, by which they are united together.

The boys are supposed to be about 15 years old.—They are of moderate stature; though not as tall as boys of that age in this country. They have the Chinese complexion and physiognomy. The forehead is more elevated and less broad than that of the Chinese, owing to malformation. They much resemble each other; yet not so much but that upon a little observation, various points of dissimilarity may be noticed.

The substance by which they are connected is a mass two inches long at its upper edge, and about five at the lower. Its breadth from above downwards may be four inches; and its thickness in a horizontal direction 2 inches. Of course it is not a rounded cord, but thicker in the perpendicular, than in the horizontal direction. At its lower edge is perceived a single umbilical, through which passed a single umbilical cord to nourish both children in the fetal state. Placing my hand on this substance, which I will designate the cord, I was surprised to find it extremely hard. On further examination this hardness was found to exist at the upper part of the cord only; and to be prolonged into the breast of each boy. Tracing it upwards, I found it to be constituted by a prolong of the ensiform cartilage of the sternum, or extremity of the breast-bone. The breadth of this cartilage is an inch and a half; its thickness may be about the eighth of an inch. The cartilages proceeding from each sternum meet at an angle, and then seem to be connected by ligament, so as to form a joint. This joint has a motion upwards and downwards, and also a lateral motion; the lateral operating in such a way, that when the boys turn in either direction the edges of the cartilage are found to open and shut. The lower face of this cartilage is concave; and under it is felt a rounded cord, which may be the remains of the umbilical cord. Besides this, there is nothing remarkable felt in the connecting substance. I could distinguish no pulsating vessel.

The whole of this cord is covered by the skin. It is remarkably strong, and has no great sensibility; for they allow themselves to be pulled by a rope fastened to it, without exhibiting uneasiness. On ship board, one of them sometimes climbed on the captain of the vessel, the other following as well as he could, without complaining.

When I first visited the boys, I expected to see them pull on this cord in different directions, as their attention was attracted by different objects. I soon perceived that this did not happen. The slightest impulse of one to move in any direction, is immediately followed by the other; so that they would appear to be influenced by the same wish. This harmony in their movements is not the result of a volition, excited at the same moment. It is a habit, formed by necessity. At an early period of life it is probable they sometimes differed. At present this is so rarely the case, that the gentlemen who brought them have noticed only a single instance. Having been accustomed to use the cold bath, one of them wished it when the weather was cool; to which the other objected. They were soon reconciled by the interference of the commandant of the ship. They never held a conversation as to their movements. In truth, I have never seen them speak to each other, although they converse constantly with a Siamese lad, who is their companion. They always face in one direction; the Ottoman capital as they are standing nearly side by side; and are not able, without inconvenience, to face in the opposite direction; so that one is always at the right, the other at the left. Although not placed exactly in a parallel line, they are able to run and leap with surprising activity. On some occasions a gentleman, in sport, pursued them round the ship, when they came suddenly to the hatchway, which had been inadvertently left open. The least check would have thrown them down the hatchway and probably killed one or both; but they leapt it without difficulty.

They are quite cheerful; appear intelligent; attending to whatever is presented to them; and readily acknowledging any civility. As a proof of their intelligence it is stated, that in a few days, they learned to play at draughts well enough to become antagonists of those who had long been versed in the game. The connexion between these boys might present an opportunity for some interesting observations in regard to physiology. There is, no doubt, a network of blood vessels and some minute nerves passing from one to the other. How far these parts are capable of transmitting the action of medicines and of diseases, and especially of what particular medicines and what diseases, are points well worthy of investigation. Captain Coffin informed me they had never taken medicine since they had been under his care. Once they were ill from eating too heartily, but were relieved by the efforts of nature. He thinks that any disposition of one extends to the other; that they are inclined to sleep at the same time; eat about the same quantity; and perform other acts with similarity. Both he and Mr. Hunter, the gentleman who united with him in bringing them here, are of opinion that touching one of them when they are asleep, awakens both.

The pulsation of the heart are exactly alike in both boys. I counted seventy-three pulsations in a minute, while they were sitting; counting first in one boy, then in the other. I then placed my fingers on an arm of each boy, and found the pulsations take place exactly together. One of them stooping suddenly to look at my watch, his pulse became much quicker than that of the other; but after he had returned to his former posture, in about a quarter of a minute, his pulse was precisely like that of the other boy. This happened repeatedly. Their respirations are, of consequence, exactly simultaneous.

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This harmony of action in primary functions shows a reciprocal influence, which may lead to curious observations and important deductions. Whether it will be in my power to obtain any further information in regard to them, is uncertain—if not, some one else can better accomplish the task.

Let me add that there is nothing unpleasant in the aspect of these boys. On the contrary, they must be viewed as presenting one of the most interesting objects of natural history, which have ever been known to scientific men.

You are at liberty to employ the above statement in such way as you think likely to be useful.

I have the honour to be, yours, &c.

JOHN C. WARREN.  
Wm. Sturgis, Esq.

THESE AFFAIRS.—Those who anticipate a speedy settlement of affairs in the east, will be disappointed. The Russians have bought Varna and captured Silistria—what then? It is a far cry to Lachan! It is a long road to Byzantium, and the way is beset by difficulties

and dangers. Twenty years ago the Muscovites were as near as the Ottoman capital as they are now. They occupied Bulgaria and besieged Chumla. Did they take it? No! Late in the campaign the Vizier Achmet descended fiercely from the Balkan, drove his enemies across the Danube, and pursued them into Wallachia. But the loss of Silistria will frighten the Sultan into submission—so say the prophets. It will do no such thing—nor would the capture of Chumla, of Ternoza and Sophia, the three gates of the Balkan, shake his high and haughty fierceness. He is destined either to revive the glory of the house of Osman, or to annihilate his race and empire. Why should he purchase a peace by sacrificing a portion of his territories? This would only put off the day of struggle between the rapacious Russian and the mighty Turk. He knows that the long cherished designs of Russia will never be given up, until baffled attempts and unsuccessful efforts, convince the northern savages that it is not in their destiny to occupy Byzantium—that they must content themselves with their cold Baltic in lieu of the pale propolis, and their harbor of Finland instead of the Golden Horn. Russia must be beaten out of the notion that she is invincible—she has been intimated ever since that memorable year when her Cossacks drank all the aqua-vite in Paris—she has forgotten that the mighty Napoleon penetrated her domains to the ancient capital of the Czars, and that she was saved by snow and climate, and not by skill and valor. Her arrogance merits a rebuke—her vanity needs a lesson. Both the rebuke and the lesson will come from a source whence she least expects it—either from despised and contemned Turkey. Last year her armies crossed the Danube with acclamations—“They are in full march to Constantinople!” exclaimed England, and France, and Austria, in astonishment and dismay. In their fears they forgot a few trifling circumstances—they forgot the high hills of Haemus—they forgot the proud and warlike character of the Turks—they forgot that Kaminsky crossed the Danube 20 years ago, “in full march to Constantinople,” and that he did not happen to reach the end of his journey, because the Turks would not let him. They, as well as Nicholas, made the most terrible of all mistakes—that of undervaluing the resisting power. The character and genius of Sultan Mahmoud did not enter into their calculations. Well—the Muscovites crossed the Danube—the summer was passed and the autumn came on—and what did they do? They bought Varna, sang a te-deum, and went into winter quarters! They reposed on their laurels, paid Jassup Pachia by a promissory note, on which he dared not bring a declaration—wondered they were not in Constantinople—looked upon the Sultan as a very obstinate man—and while away the winter in glorious anticipations. The summer is nearly over and they are not yet in Byzantium! True they have acquired some property in Bulgaria, for which they have paid a high price, and which it will much trouble them to keep.

We may be mistaken—but we do not believe that the Sultan will consent to a peace, except upon such equitable and honorable terms as Russia can never propose—nor that he is too feeble in resources to protect and preserve the throne which was won, and is inherited, by wisdom and valor.

#### AWFUL OCCURRENCE.

An attempt, which we regret to say proved too successful, to poison the family of Dr. Floyd, who resides a few miles from this place, was made by the ser-

vants on last Thursday morning. While the family was at breakfast, they were taken with vomiting, which immediately created the suspicion that some poisonous ingredient had been put in their coffee. The cook was called up, who denied any knowledge of the fact; and willingly partook of a cup of the coffee. A negro man, that was in the kitchen, was then sent for, who declined to drink of the coffee offered him, but, on being compelled to partake of it, was immediately taken violently sick, and confessed the fact of having put arsenic in the coffee pot. This was a distressing moment. Physicians were sent for, but with all their skill were unable to save from the sudden jaws of death all the family. An interesting little boy about ten years old died about 4 o'clock of that evening. It is said he drank his cup of coffee before eating, which caused the poisonous draft to get more powerfully upon his empty stomach. We learn it is supposed several of Dr. Floyd's negroes were engaged in this conspiracy, and that five have been lodged in Bedford jail to answer for this hellish deed.

#### Political and the Peruvian.

We learn by way of Baltimore, that a vessel with despatches from Guayaquil, arrived at Panama on the 11th ult., which stated that the Colombian troops were just marching into Guayaquil with General BOLIVAR at their head, the Peruvian army having abandoned it some days previous, after sacking the city. General LAMAR had been shipped off to Chili, by General GOMAREZ, with orders to shoot him on the passage.

NEW ORLEANS.—The New York Gazette has seen a letter from one of the most respectable citizens of New Orleans, dated the 8th August, which we regret to say contains the following postscript: “The yellow fever is raging here with great violence; yesterday, thirty persons, it is said, fell victims to it.” Another letter to a merchant in Baltimore, dated 11th Aug. three days after the above, states that the Yellow Fever was then raging in New Orleans to an alarming extent. The New Orleans Advertiser of the 10th, admits that between thirty and forty die daily, but that it was chiefly confined to those Spaniards recently arrived as fugitives from Mexico.

#### Three occurrences of rather an extraordinary nature.

have taken place in this city within a few days past—they are as follows:

In the first instance, a young man residing at the corner of Queen and Church-streets, returning home during the storm on Sunday night last, and finding the doors of the house closed, and unwilling to disturb the family, attempted to scale the wall at the lower end of the lot, adjoining the iron railing at the corner of the Old Church Yard—after mounting the railing, he took hold of the ball which surmounts the brick pillar at the corner, which giving way with him, he was precipitated upon the sharp points of the railing, one of which penetrated his arm to the bone, near the arm pit, and he was thus suspended, until by repeated efforts with his other arm, he was enabled to raise himself up so far as to extricate himself from the iron pike, and then fell, exhausted, upon the ground. In this situation he was found some time after, laying upon the side pavement, from whence he was conveyed to a neighboring public house, which happened to be still open, and medical assistance immediately obtained; but we understand he still continues in a suffering state.

The second instance, was that of a gentleman residing in

the rear of St. Andrew's Hall, Broad-street, who getting up in his sleep, precipitated himself out of the window of the chamber, (in the second story in which he lodged, and falling upon a hard pavement in the yard, broke his thigh bone, near to the body, and was otherwise so much bruised, as to render his recovery extremely doubtful.

The third case, was that of a young gentleman, a clerk in a Dry Good Store, in King-st. who slept in the third story of his boarding house. Getting up in his sleep, he was unconsciously letting himself down from the window, when he providentially awoke, and found himself hanging by his hands to the window sill; fortunately he had sufficient presence of mind to realize the danger of his situation—and by powerful exertion was enabled to recover himself, and regain his chamber in safety.

#### Day's work.

On Monday afternoon last, Mrs. Margaret Funk, wife of Jacob Funk, of Hilltown, and only daughter of Christian Haldeman, of New Britain, attempted to drive a boar pig which was in the road into an adjoining field, when it turned upon and attacked her with much fury. It is thought she jumped back and endeavored to avoid it; but her foot caught against something and she fell—the hog sprang upon her and in an instant thrust his tusks into her abdomen, broke one of the main arteries and mangled her in such a manner that she died in a few minutes. Her husband was a near spectator at the time, but before he could get to her relief, the fatal work had been accomplished. Mrs. Funk was about 28 years of age, and was much respected in the neighborhood.

#### Another.

No sooner had we written the above than it became our painful duty to notice the sudden departure of Mrs. Riale, wife of John Riale, Esq. of Boylestown township. It appears that on Friday morning last, Mrs. Riale went to the spring near the house, and that in stooping down to get at the water, she was seized with a dizziness in the head, and fell head foremost into the water. It is supposed, that in falling, her head came against a stone, as it was somewhat bruised, and that she was so much stunned as to be unable to extricate herself, although the water was not more than a foot deep. She was discovered in a short time after by her husband, lying on her face in the water—efforts were made to resuscitate her, but alas, the vital spark had forever fled. Mrs. Riale was about fifty years of age, and was the mother of several children, and was deservedly esteemed and respected by all who had the pleasure of her acquaintance.

Dangers stand thick through all the ground.  
To push us to the tomb.”

#### MR. POINSETT.

The report of his assassination is said not to be believed at Washington. We have news from Tampico direct to the 19th of July, received via New Orleans; but not a word is whispered of any such rumour being afloat at that place. Captain Vorhees heard the account at Trinidad on the 20th of July, several days sail from Vera Cruz—and Tampico is nearer to the city of Mexico than La Vera Cruz—a pretty strong negative proof of the falsity of the rumour.

#### A GOOD DAY'S WORK.

Miss Ann Davis, of Bladen county, lately, during one day in the month of July, wove twenty-seven yards of good cotton-cloth, in a common loom

The fact is attested by such respectable authority, that it cannot be doubted. Who, among the ladies of North-Carolina, can beat this?

#### SUCIDE.

Letters received at Baltimore from New Orleans, mention, that W. M. P. Saul, Cashier of the Bank of Orleans, had committed suicide by shooting himself. He left a letter in which he assigned as a reason for the step, the fact of his having appropriated \$8000 of the bank funds to his own use.

#### GOLD.

In April last we visited the Gold Region, and we have ever since been confident, that sooner or later, the precious metal would be found in this county. The similarity of our soil, the abundance of flint rock and soapstone, intermingled as it is with copper and iron pyrites, together with other indications, induced the opinion that there was gold in Wake. A few days since, a gentleman who is concerned in a Mine in David on county, discovered Gold in a piece of quartz, on the plantation of Mrs. Catharine Rhodes, a few miles west of this city. A very handsome specimen is said also to have been found in the same neighborhood on the land of Mr. John Rex. These discoveries will doubtless lead to more particular examinations, which, we feel certain, will develop deposits of considerable extent.

#### Lost Child.

During the religious exercises at Taylor's Ground Camp Meeting on Sunday last, a very painful sensation was produced by the disappearance of a child of Mr. and Mrs. Grant, from Portsmouth, an interesting little girl about five years of age. She was not missed by her parents, until two o'clock, and all the information they could obtain by their inquiries was, she had been seen near the meeting about two hours before, and was supposed to have wandered into the woods and lost herself. The agony of her bereaved parents may well be conceived, when after a thorough search thro' the woods by nearly an hundred persons, until darkness rendered further efforts fruitless, no tidings had been obtained of the little wanderer. Early the next morning the search was renewed, and continued till near mid-day, when a report was spread, which could not, however, be satisfactorily traced that the child had been met by a gentleman in a gig, who took her up and carried her to Norfolk. This had the effect of relaxing for a time the efforts of those who were scouring the woods, but at the entreaties of Mr. Crowder, one of the preachers, who represented the uncertainty of what had been reported, and the danger of every hour's delay should it not prove true, a still larger number sallied forth in all directions, and at 4 o'clock that afternoon, one of the party came upon the little innocent in a swampy part of the woods, about a mile and a half beyond the Camp Ground, between Deep creek road and the river—She was lying very comfossedly on the ground, with her head resting on a piece of wood. As soon as she saw her deliverer she exclaimed, “O, I want to go to mammy.” He caught her up in his arms, and without losing a moment hurried her away to her distracted mother, the agitation of whose feelings as she strained her little darling to her bosom, beggars description. “It was,” says our informant, “the most affecting scene I ever beheld, and one that excited the liveliest sympathy in the multitude who witnessed it.” The child's limbs were much lacerated by the briars, but we do not learn that she had suffered much in consequence of her long abstinence from food.

#### The President.

We learn that the President's health has been much benefited by his visit to the Rip Raps, where he has chiefly remained since his arrival in the celebrated ocean resort, and daily taking the sea-bath. He receives no visitors at present, it is said, but is at all times accessible and affable to those who call on him en passant, and appears to enjoy a fine flow of spirits for his age. [Norfolk Her. Aug. 26.]

#### Rich Compiler.

A GOOD DAY'S WORK. Miss Ann Davis, of Bladen county, lately, during one day in the month of July, wove twenty-seven yards of good cotton-cloth, in a common loom



## HALIFAX:

THURSDAY, SEPT. 10, 1829.

By reference to the advertisement, it will be seen that the commencement of the Warrenton Races has been changed from the 30th to the 16th of this month.

We learn from the Norfolk Beacon of the 6th inst. that the Steam Boat Petersburg, which, owing to the lowness of the waters, has been withdrawn from the Roanoke for some time, is immediately to be restored to her former run between Elizabeth City and Weldon.

**A Contrast.**—Late arrivals from Europe furnish little or nothing to interest the curious, or to gratify the speculative disposition of the politician.

Russia is enjoying the fancied laurels afforded by the capture (the purchase) of Varna, and the taking of Silistria. But before Turkey is conquered, much remains to be done; and ere the crescent sinks before the cross, the most accomplished prince and mightiest warriors of the age must be subdued.

But from a vain and unprofitable glance at the situation of nations abroad, we can turn, with ample scope for pleasing reflections and speculations, to "the land we live in." At peace with the world, our rights duly maintained in our intercourse with Foreign nations—our military character sustaining its well acquired weight—our commerce diffused and diffusing itself on every sea, protected by a naval power, which proudly and gallantly bears our country's fame to every clime; these form an unfailing source of delightful consideration to every true American, and our gratification is enhanced by every prospective view we choose to indulge in. We have a certain guarantee in the past, that the mass of the American people are neither to be corrupted themselves, or made the victims of corruption. In the character of the man who now governs the helm of state, and the evidence already displayed of exalted capacity in the direction of our civil concerns; in the recollection of the fact, that in despite of the "loud mouth'd" denunciations of enemies, and the cool sneers of disappointed aspirants, he has selected a council of assistance of men distinguished for their incorruptible integrity and unwavering attention to the nation's interest, we have a further and perfectly satisfactory pledge, that our present happy condition both at home and abroad, will be fully maintained, and, indeed, improve in a ratio with our physical and moral advancement.

**Roanoke Trade.**—An interesting article on this subject, extracted from the Norfolk Beacon, will be found in our present number.

We are happy to find that our views as regards the boat arrangement from Elizabeth City through to the falls, as given in the Minerva of the 28th of May, have proven to be in accordance with those of the Virginia and North Carolina Transportation Company. A boat of the dimensions now constructing, will be peculiarly suited to our river, and may be run at almost any season of the year. If the Petersburg, with a draught of more than five feet of water could run at a more than ordinary low state of the river, scarcely an obstruction can be anticipated to a boat which will draw only thirty inches. In the mean time, we observe that our friends of Petersburg do not intend to "surrender the ship," without a spirited struggle. The Rail Road has been determined upon. What success awaits the enterprise must, of course, be de-

termined by experiment. For our part, advertising to the truth, but true maxim, that "opposition is the life of business," we are always willing to see a fair and honorable competition for it. Here and about here, judging from certain appearances at this time, we should say that the tide of public opinion sets down the Roanoke. The lower part of our little town which borders on the river, and which for years has been a mere barren, once more boasts the sound of the hammer and saw. A commodious and extensive warehouse is now erecting, and will soon be sufficiently completed for the reception of produce, and we understand a second one at least is now designed. We shall continue frequently to notice this all important and interesting subject.

**Our late Congressional Elections.**—If a further illustration of the popular sentiment in North Carolina, in relation to the present Administration was wanting, it would be found in the late changes made in our Congressional representation. It will be recollected that in the last Congress four of our delegation were decidedly opposed to the election of General Jackson. We have now the pleasure of reducing the opposition to the number of two. We shall here take occasion to speak freely, but we trust respectfully, of those who did and those who now compose the opposition adverted to. Mr. Bryan, it appears from his own declaration, declined being a candidate from motives of a private or domestic character; in other words his official station interfering with the necessary prosecution of a lucrative profession. From our knowledge (not personally, but through the most satisfactory evidence) of Mr. B. and viewing him therefore, as a gentleman of undoubted veracity, we are constrained to place implicit reliance on his public declarations. Mr. B's course, however, has been different from a vast majority of his quondam political friends. Before Mr. Calhoun withdrew his name as a candidate for the Presidency, Mr. Bryan was among his warmest, most devoted supporters. Circumstances rendering it expedient, that Mr. C. should, for a time, withdraw his claims to that distinguished station, it is well known, that, with a very few exceptions, the friends of that gentleman united with him in favoring the pretensions of Gen. Jackson. This unanimity could alone have originated from a Spartan-like devotion to country, an unwavering adherence to principle, a determination to support measures and not men. Yet Mr. Bryan differed from his friends, and when the election came before the House, sacrificed, as we are constrained to believe, the voice of a very large and respectable district, to considerations of his own. We say then that this gentleman's friends had a right to expect a different course from him, without intending in the most remote manner to impugn the purity of his motives. Of Mr. Culpeper, we can say but little. He too declined a contest for re-election. The opposition, however, have gained their point in this district—another of the same kind has been elected in his stead, without however, we hope the disposition of his predecessor to crack ground peas (as has been ascribed to him) during the sittings, to the infinite annoyance of the silent and attentive part of the House.

We rejoice that Mr. Long, who so long mis-represented a populous and highly important district in the western section of the State, is, at length, permitted to repose in the bosom of retirement. Mr. Long voted for Mr. Crawford as President of the United States, when the people, whose will he was sent to represent had given

an "overwhelming vote for the People's Ticket," or for Andrew Jackson. After that he pertinaciously maintained his opposition to their known wishes—and became a thorough-going supporter of Messrs. Adams, Clay & Co. We are pleased too that his place is supplied by one every way worthy of, and well qualified for the station. Mr. Giles is a gentleman of liberal education, of highly respectable attainments, a firm and undeviating republican, and a uniform and decided friend of the present administration.

Mr. Williams then, of Surry and Mr. Deberry, of the Cumberland district, make up the remaining stock of the opposition in the present Congressional representation of North Carolina. Of the latter gentleman, we shall say nothing, save the expression of our regret, that the people of that intelligent and respectable section of the State should have chosen him in preference to his able, intelligent and talented opponent, Mr. Cameron, who would, alike, have reflected credit upon his constituents and his State.

Of Mr. Williams, it is no more than strict justice, to say he has the rare merit of consistency, at least in his opposition to the present head of the government. This continuous hostility to Gen. Jackson is not so surprising, since it is well known to be a sort of family inheritance—Mr. Williams is, however, unquestionably a man of business and laudable attainments. As Chairman of the Committee of Claims (which station he held several years successively) he was distinguished for the ability, correctness and industry with which he discharged his duties. But he has been the ardent of his own political destiny, and, of necessity, abides the course he has taken.

### FOR THE HALIFAX MINERVA.

#### MIRACULOUS.

On the 20th August an unusual number of Sturgeon were caught at the Falls of the Roanoke, by different individuals, viz: 50 by one man, 65 by the second, 75 by the third, 100 by the fourth, and the fifth, (which is wonderful to be related,) caught 133 after throwing a great many from the slide, to prevent the sleepers from sinking.

#### A Stranger.

We have understood from a good source that the above account is substantially correct.

[Editor.]

**The Roanoke Commerce.**—We feel almost chargeable with neglect of an important duty, towards our neighbors of North Carolina, as well as our own citizens, in not having before noticed the laudable efforts of the Virginia and North Carolina Transportation Company, to supply a long-felt desideratum in our commercial operations with the Roanoke country, through the Dismal Swamp Canal. It will be recollected, that the Newbern, Halifax and other N. C. papers, represented that the Steam Boat Petersburg drew too much water to admit of her navigating the upper Roanoke, during the dry season, and that it was indispensable to the success of that valuable intercourse, that a Boat of lighter draught of water should be placed on that river without delay, to co-operate with her. Faithful to the important interest confided to them, the Transportation Company, some time since, contracted with Messrs. Ryan & Gayle, of this place, for a Steam Boat well adapted in every respect to that end. Her dimensions to be 80 feet keel, 17 1/2 feet beam, to draw only 30 inches water, and to be elegantly fitted for the accommodation of passengers. This boat, which is now rapidly progressing at the yard of Messrs. Ryan & Gayle, will, we are assured, be a first rate vessel of her kind—her engine, now constructing in Baltimore, is of 25 horse power, on the high pressure principle, and will enable her to tow 2 or 3 of the Transportation Boats at a time, and from her light draught of water, to navigate the Roanoke at all seasons. So soon as she shall take her place in the

line, the communication will be complete—Cooperating with the Petersburg, which will ply regularly between Elizabeth City and one of the proximate ports to the mouth of the river, (Plymouth or James Town) she will meet her at the appointed place, and continue to run to Weldon. These arrangements being completed, and no time will be lost in their accomplishment, no impediment will exist to the fruition of the great advantages which first prompted this enterprise, destined as we hope and believe, in a few years to restore, to Norfolk its former importance in the scale of commerce, and eventually to give her that high rank among the cities of the Union, to which her ample capital—her position among the States, her proximity and easy access to the ocean—her unquarrelled and spacious harbor, open at all seasons of the year, and the rich products of an extensive and fertile back country pouring into her lap, point as undoubted assurances.

We trust that our friends of Carolina will see in this new effort an additional pledge of our earnestness to draw still closer the relations of business and friendly intercourse, and that it will elicit a corresponding solicitude on their part.

Norfolk Beacon.

**Party at Court.**—An amusing incident occurred in one of the Courts at Natchez last week, which proved that *incarceration* in prison is not quite so severe as it has been found to be at Washington City. A pretty young widow of nineteen years of age, and a comely young man of twenty-two, strangers to each other, had been committed to prison for separate offences. They were brought to the bar for trial, when, for the first time, they saw each other. Whilst the trial of the female was progressing the young man thought, that as he had been brought to Court, he would proceed *secundum artem*, and preferring the civil to the criminal business, he made his declaration to the lady to which she might with propriety in her then situation, have put her plan in bar, but unlike my Uncle Toby, she refused even to *de-mure*, and agreed to join issue. In the mean time, both were convicted and sentenced to imprisonment for one week. As soon as the sentence was pronounced, our swain stated, that during their trials they had agreed, that *solitary confinement* might be an advantage if the Court would grant their request, which was, that before they were conducted to prison, they might be permitted to go to a justice of the peace to be married. This was readily granted by the Court; the parties after having committed matrimony, were committed to prison, and by order of Court, enjoy the same apartment. This is a vast improvement upon the Lynch code.

Natchez Statesman.

**KENTUCKY.**  
Frankfort (K) July 12.  
The result of the elections in Kentucky, is to Mr. Clay and his friends a presage, dashed with so much doubt, even to their sanguine hopeful temperament, that all the rapture they exulted in times with regard to it, ends immediately in melancholy. The majority returned in the General Assembly favorable to Mr. Clay, will serve but for one purpose. It may be employed to produce a belief in other States that he is recovering his strength in Kentucky, yet every intelligent person of either sex, who examines the causes which produced this majority must perceive that the impression thus created, is perfectly deceptive. In Franklin O'Brien Jefferson, Boone, Washington, Mercer and Trigg, in which the late elections made a change of twenty members in favor of the minority of the last year, by taking ten from the one side and adding them to the other, the results were obtained by local and personal influences, operating more immediately and actively than considerations connected with general politics. We could give an easy solution of the matter by a detail of the circumstances connected with each individual case, but it is rendered unnecessary by over-striking facts. In each of the counties which we have enumerated, the Jackson candidates for Congress received decided majorities. It is apparent, therefore, that while contests for county seats the division of counties, separate representation, &c. &c. together with the multitude of illegal and person-which operate in local and person-

al conflicts, the great principle involved in national politics pervaded the whole, and in the congressional elections, the unembarrassed suffrages of the people have spoken their true sentiments. Of the stretch of representatives from Kentucky, only two of the Clay corner now remain. The poor minority of four which Mr. Clay was enabled to maintain throughout the last administration, was thus reduced in the late election one half. This is the true criterion by which the prospects of Mr. Clay in Kentucky should be estimated.

We are seriously concerned to learn, through different channels, from New Orleans, that the Yellow Fever rages in that City with perhaps unprecedented mortality. The Natchez Gazette of the 14th ult. gives a letter of the 6th which states that there were six deaths in the preceding day. A gentleman who arrived at Pensacola from New Orleans, on the 16th inst. stated, that the number of deaths on the 6th was eighty, and that there had been from 50 to 60 daily for several days previous. The New Orleans Courier of the 12th admits the dreadful violence with which the pestilence rages, and says that three times entire desolation to the City.

**MARRIED.**  
At the residence of Richard H. Harner, in Northampton county, Va. Thursday, 28th inst. by the Rev. Rev. G. Leigh, D.D. George J. Nye to Miss Mary E. Harner, both of the aforesaid county.

**DEED.**  
A short time since, near Scotland Neck, in Halifax county, Mrs. Jane, wife of Mr. Henry J. Long, died in trust, for purposes therein contained, will be sold to the highest bidder, for cash, on Tuesday the 15th of September, at the plantation known by the name of North Hills, and all the stock of horses, cattle, mules, hogs, sheep, and every species of plantation utensils on said farm. The sale will be continued till all is sold.

**BILL & PARTY.**  
A BILL AND PARTY will be furnished at \$1000.00, in the evenings of the 24th and 25th inst.

**NOTICE.**  
I, James L. Long, of the County of Halifax, do hereby certify, that the will of the late James L. Long, deceased, will be sold to the highest bidder, for cash, on Tuesday the 15th of September, at the plantation known by the name of North Hills, and all the stock of horses, cattle, mules, hogs, sheep, and every species of plantation utensils on said farm. The sale will be continued till all is sold.

**NOTICE.**  
Also, on Thursday the 17th of the month, at the residence of the said Long, will be sold for cash, all his Household and Kitchen Furniture, consisting of many valuable articles, four Waggon, two Carriages and Harness and Carriage Horses.

**NOTICE.**  
Also, on Tuesday the 27th day of October, being the second day of the Superior Court, in Halifax Town, will be sold for cash, a parcel of likely NEGROES, the property of said Long—and on the 2nd day of November, on the premises, the lots and appurtenances lately occupied by Messrs. A. A. P. Smith & Co. and the lots, &c. now occupied by Mrs. Mary Smith. Terms of sale for lots, &c. made known on the day.

**NOTICE.**  
Also, on Tuesday the 31st day of November, on the premises, will be sold the plantation whereon the said Long at present resides, and all the stock of RACE HORSES, Terms of this sale made known on the day.

**NOTICE.**  
Also, on Wednesday the 1st day of November, on the premises, will be sold the Chantry Plot whereon the said Long formerly resided. Also on the same day will be sold on the premises, all the lands owned by the said Long lying between the Quakers. Terms of this day's sale made known on the day.

**LITERARY NOTICE.**  
THE next session of the N. C. LAND NECK PRIVATE ACADEMY, under the direction of the Rev. JOHN H. NORMENT and L. HAY, will commence on Monday, the 1st day of November, and terminate on Saturday, the 27th day of February next.

In this Institution the following branches of education are taught, viz: Reading, Orthography, Penmanship, English Grammar, Common School Arithmetic, Geography & Astronomy, Select Composition, Rhetoric & Logic, Practical Chemistry, Natural and Moral Philosophy, Evidence of Natural and Revealed Religion, Ancient and Modern History.

**MALE DEPARTMENT.**  
Reading, Orthography, Penmanship, English Grammar, Practical Arithmetic, Geography and Astronomy, English Writing, Elements of Chemistry, History of the U. States, Botany, Zoology, Jewish Chronology, Roman & Antiquities, Elements of the Arts and Sciences, Classical Biography.

**FEMALE DEPARTMENT.**  
Reading, Orthography, Penmanship, English Grammar, Practical Arithmetic, Geography and Astronomy, English Writing, Elements of Chemistry, History of the U. States, Botany, Zoology, Jewish Chronology, Roman & Antiquities, Elements of the Arts and Sciences, Classical Biography.

**GRADUATE BRANCHES.**  
Music on the Piano Forte, Drawing and Painting, Music, Tape and Lace Work.

The system of instruction adopted in this Academy is such, as to keep the mind in a constant state of activity, and to cultivate the powers of reasoning, and to impart a more rational than a perfect comprehension of its principles, which is a great advantage, as it enables the scholar to apply his knowledge to the solution of all the problems of life, and to be prepared for the study of any branch of science, which he may hereafter wish to pursue.

It can hardly be necessary to state that every attention will be paid to the morals of those committed to our charges. That we will endeavor to impress, permanently upon the minds of our pupils, a love of religious truth, and to induce them by faithful culture, to "grow up in the nurture and admonition of the Lord." Board may still be had with Private Families in the neighborhood, at \$5 per month, and the necessary books, stationery, &c. are kept constantly on hand by a merchant in the vicinity of the Academy.

Terms as formerly, payable in advance, viz: Literary Tuition per session \$10.00 Tax for fire wood, 50.00 Music, 15.00 Drawing and Painting, 5.00 Needle Work, 5.00 Scotland Neck, Halifax co. Va. N. C. Aug. 25, 1829. (1033)

## WAT FENTON Fall Races,

FOR 1829,  
Will commence on Wednesday the 16th of September, and continue four days.

**FIRST DAY.**—A sweepstake for 3 year old Colts and Fills—mile heats—entrance \$50, two or more to make a race—subscrip-tion to close on the 29th—There are already several entries, and additional ones are expected.

On the same day, a saddle value \$50, will be run for by Middle-horches only, not in regular training—mile heats—entrance \$5, three or more to make a race, carrying weights agreeable to the rules of the course.

**SECOND DAY.**—The proprietor's purse worth \$150—money horse race—six mile heats—entrance \$15—free for any thing.

**THIRD DAY.**—The Jersey Club purse of \$100, money racing up to the Prospect—3 mile heats—entrance to subscribers \$20, to non-subscribers \$30—free for any horse, except the winner of the preceding day.

**FOURTH DAY.**—A race for the remainder of the subscription Tickets, (say 150) all considered as 5 mile heats—entrance to subscribers \$10, to non-subscribers \$15, to be added to the purse—free for any thing, but the winners of the two preceding days.

Ample accommodations will be provided for visitors. Tickets will be furnished the race stables gratis.

THOS. G. JOHNSON, Proprietor.  
Warrenton Sept. 2, 1829. 31

**BILLS.**  
Will be furnished, as usual, on the evenings of the second and third days, by the Proprietor.

**NOTICE.**  
A Company of all cor- at Newbern, N. C. group- country, 4 miles from town, 6 miles South 7 miles from Newbern. Aug. 1st 1829.



## POETRY.

From the New Eng. Palladium.

### MARY'S TEARS.

When the repentant Mary came,  
And knelt at Jesus' feet,  
Weigh'd down by sorrow, sin and  
shame,  
And poured the precious tears—  
The tears of penitence beloved—  
The humble manner's eyes  
Her contrite grief her mother view'd,  
And registered on high.  
She, at her Savior's feet, bent  
And humbly knelt to pray,  
God saw her heart—forgiveness  
sent—  
And wiped her sins away.

Ye who by sin have been misled,  
From the bright way to Heaven,  
And would again its pathway tread,  
And wish to be forgiven—  
Do not open the sacred shrine,  
Your glittering oil-spung's heap,  
As if your gems were things divine,  
But like the suppliant weep.

Omit the terms of service rate,  
Your suffering thoughts to Heaven,  
Mend the love Mary, Paul and  
John.

Like Mary—be glowing

ALBERT

Boston, Feb. 14, 1873.

### ELOQUENT THIEF.

The author of those finely  
told tales already published in  
the Atlas, under the titles of  
"First and Last Dinner," and  
"First and Last Kiss," has re-  
cently given to the public a new  
work, called "The Five Nights  
of St. Albans." It is highly  
spoken of as displaying great  
strength and originality of con-  
ception. The scene which fol-  
lows, we give as a specimen of  
the work:—

Peverell, when he left Le-  
cy's, proceeded at once to the  
mayor's house, but on his way  
thither he was overtaken by a  
crowd of persons who were mov-  
ing unobtrusively along. His  
curiosity was excited, and he  
inquired what had happened.  
He was informed they had a  
thief in custody, and were con-  
veying him to be examined be-  
fore his worship. Peverell

worked his way into the mid-  
dle of the crowd, and beheld a  
tall, athletic, gipsy-looking  
youth, in the grips of two con-  
stable's while, to his great sur-  
prise, he saw mine host follow-  
ing close behind, with a loaf of  
bread under his arm, which it  
seemed, the culprit had stolen.  
The appearance of the delin-  
quent was such as attracted Pe-  
verell's attention. His make  
was muscular, his step firm, and  
his stature erect. His counte-  
nance was swarthy, and over-  
hung with raven locks, which  
descended in natural curls down  
the sides of his face. His eye  
was large, dark, and piercing,  
full of gloomy purpose and sul-  
len desperation. On his upper  
lip he wore large mustachios.  
There was a pleasing expres-  
sion of benignity about his  
mouth; and his teeth were regu-  
lar, and of exquisite whiteness.  
His dress was tattered, and besp-  
oke poverty; but his mein and  
gesture were such as com-  
manded respect. Even the rude  
rabble who were gathered round  
him, and who are always ready  
to insult and deride him when  
the fangs of justice have caught  
even they looked on with sil-  
ence.

As the crowd moved slowly  
forward various were the con-  
jectures which were hazarded.  
Some thought he was the murder-  
er of the man whose body  
could not be found; some won-  
dered whether he was a wander-  
ing knight in disguise, while  
others hinted he might be a  
magician—and now they had  
caught him, perhaps there  
would be no more coil in the  
abbey.

They had now arrived at the  
house of his worship, and Pe-  
verell took the opportunity of  
speaking with him before he  
entered in examining the  
prisoner. He then informed  
the persons who were  
about to bring a cul-

prit before his worship, and  
mentioned what appeared to be  
the remarkable quality of the  
accused youth.

"I'll find his quality out, I  
warrant," said his worship, "as  
you shall see, as you have time  
to wait the examination."

Peverell readily consented,  
and accompanied his worship  
into the room where he usually  
gave audience on occasions of  
this kind. Being seated in his  
chair of state, with his clerk be-  
side him, he immediately pro-  
ceeded to business, by inquiring  
what was the nature of the  
charge against the prisoner.

"An' it shall please your wor-  
ship's reverence," said one of  
the constables, "this vagabond is  
a thief."

"A thief!" rejoined his wor-  
ship, "What has he stolen, and  
who is the accuser?"

Mine host now stepped forth,  
and briefly stated that the cul-  
prit after walking several times  
to and fro opposite his door,  
which, as his worship knew, was  
the sign of the Rose—

"Yes, Master Wintour," in-  
terrupted the mayor, "I do  
know; and moreover I know  
that a hang of as good ale may  
be had under the Rose as can  
be drunk in all St. Albans; but  
proceed."

Mine host thanked his wor-  
ship for his good word, and  
went on—

"He walked several times up  
and down, as I said, when, an-  
nouncing, though he saw me on a  
bench near, he snatched this  
loaf from a table, and ran off  
with it. I ran after him, raised  
a hue and cry, and soon  
brought him back; but while I  
was asking him a few ques-  
tions he watched his opportu-  
nity and darted off again with  
the loaf like a greyhound. We  
followed, and a devil of a chase  
(saving your worship's pres-  
ence) he led us—over hedges  
and ditches, up hill and down  
dale, before we could catch  
him. At last he ran into a  
lane that had no thoroughfare,  
and then we secured him; and  
now here he is to answer for  
himself."

"Aye, aye, said his worship,  
I see how it is; he wanted his  
dinner, and was too lazy to  
work for it; but we will give  
him a dinner and a supper too  
I warrant." Then turning to  
the prisoner, "Thou naughty  
varlet," he continued, "what  
have you to say?"

The culprit, who had re-  
mained unmoved during the  
whole of mine host's deposition,  
looking with a steady glance,  
first at his accuser, and then at  
the mayor, now came forward  
with a deliberate step, and, in  
answer to his worship's ques-  
tion, simply pronounced the  
word "Nothing," in a hollow  
but manly voice.

"You have nothing to say,"  
said his worship.

"Nothing!" said the prisoner,  
in the same tone.

"And do you know that you  
will be whipped, set in the  
stocks, and sent to prison?"

"Yes!"

"What is your name?" in-  
quired the clerk.

"I have no name; I lost it  
when I forfeited my honesty."

"What are you?" said his  
worship?

"A man!"

"What craft?"

"None."

"How do you live?"

"Like the rest of the world—  
as well as I can."

"Where do you live?"

"Here, now—to-morrow any  
where!"

"I undertake to promise you  
all three," rejoined his worship;  
but first I would fain know a  
little more of you. I am fond  
of original characters; and you  
seem to be one.—What made  
you steal this man's bread?"

"Want!"

"Aye, aye, that is always the  
ready plea; but if you were in  
want, why not work and ear-  
nest bread?"

"Who will employ me? No  
one! The world's doors are  
shut against me!"

"Why did you not eat the  
loaf when you purloined it, if  
you wanted it?"

"There are wants of the soul,  
replied the youth, 'as well as  
of the body; mine were the for-  
mer.'"

"Come, come," quoth his  
worship, "this is trifling with  
the respect due to mine office.  
I insist upon knowing your  
name, that the clerk may en-  
ter it in the deposition. What  
is your name, sirrah?"

"George Wilson. Have you  
aught more with me?"

"O!" exclaimed his worship,  
in a tone of irony, "what you  
have a name, have you, when  
you are put to it? I dare be  
sworn you have an alias too.—  
George Wilson, alias what?"

"I have answered you," re-  
plied the prisoner calmly, but  
proudly. "What further ques-  
tions?"

"None," said his worship.  
"You may take him to prison."

The constables were about  
to remove him, when he put  
them aside with a deliberate air,  
and addressed his worship:—

"Having answered all your  
questions, now hear me. I  
have been brought before you  
as an offender against the laws.  
My offence is small, and I  
hope, justifiable in the sight of  
Heaven; and he raised his  
eyes, streaming with tears.  
'God knows from what motives  
I have acted—they were so-  
lemn ones.' His voice faltered  
a little, but soon recovered its  
wonted firmness. "It was your  
duty, he continued, 'to take  
the depositions of my accuser,  
and to act upon them according  
to the law. But who gave you  
power, who gave you a right,  
to insult me with needless ques-  
tions, to oppress me with mean  
insinuations, to wound me with  
your puny wit?—The con-  
science of that protection  
which your station throws a-  
round you should have made  
you merciful. I incensed you  
by no insolence of manner, by  
no turbulence of conduct. I  
bore your taunts with mild-  
ness. Surely it would become  
you to distinguish between the  
hardened sinner and the lowly  
one—between the perpetrator  
of great misdeeds, and the of-  
fender in trifling ones."

"What is the amount of my  
crime? I attempted to despoil  
this man of a loaf of bread. I  
had no money; I had no friends;  
I had no home; but I had—  
God of heaven, hear and for-  
give me! I had a father—an  
aged, helpless, blind, dying fa-  
ther, calling aloud for food,  
and no raven of the desert to  
bring it to him. Poor old man!  
I would have plucked the  
pigeon from a hungry bear to  
have given thee, rather than  
have heard thy feeble wailings  
for want; rather than still have  
beheld thy sightless eye-balls  
rolling in their sockets, and  
turned towards Heaven to im-  
plore its pitying help!"

"What had I to fear from  
man? From man, who is my  
brother! From man, whose  
heart should feel for misery!  
Three long days and three mis-  
erable nights has my father  
fasted, during that time has he  
pined, inch-meal away, in that  
time has he drunk nothing but  
the water of the stagnant pool;  
in that time has he cursed his  
existence; during all that time  
has he groined beneath the bo-  
ny grasp of death. Stretched  
on the bare earth, with no shel-  
ter from the inclement skies but  
what the yawning earth could  
give him, no pillow for

his head but the green turf, no  
covering for his wasting body  
but his tattered clothes, there  
he lies, dark, dark, and fam-  
ished!"

"I have shared his hunger;  
I have shared his watching;  
I have sat by him, and longed to  
hear his last sigh! Every mo-  
ment I expected it and I would  
not leave him. His cries for  
food I evaded, believing death  
at hand. I shuddered at the  
thought of lengthening a wretched  
life a few sad hours! I sat in  
gloomy desperation, hoping to  
see him expire. Aye! look on  
me with horror. I panted—I  
thirsted to behold that wasted  
form stretched in the arms of  
death; for what is life to the  
blind, the aged, the needy, and  
the ailing? Who that is thus  
bowed down with the infirmi-  
ties of nature and oppressed by  
the tyranny of man would arrest  
the silent strides of death? Do  
you abhor the savage of the  
desert who leaves his aged pa-  
rent to perish; he is more mer-  
ciful than we who shut out the  
grave, even when we are shut  
out from the world and the  
world's delights!"

"Fixed was my gloomy pur-  
pose, and I sat, in horrid sil-  
ence, by my father, heaving in  
the throes of death. With the  
grim mantle of the standing  
pool I wetted his lips as often  
as he called for drink; when he  
called for food I was silent as  
the mole; he knew not that I  
was near him. Heart-rending  
was my task, and dreadfully I  
fulfilled it. When the darkness  
of night encompassed the crea-  
tion, when all was stillness and  
solemn gloom, then have I sat  
impatiently listening to my fa-  
ther as he gasped for life! The  
fever's fiery pang had unstrung  
his joints, and he could not  
move. Still as he called for  
drink I was at hand; but, when  
he bade me feed him, I answer-  
ed not.—Vain hope! Each  
morning's dawn showed him to  
me still living but still dying!"

"The length of my trial sub-  
dued my resolution; the energy  
which despair and misery had  
lent me was weakened; the i-  
ron purpose of my heart gave  
way, and when I saw my father  
lingering on in the pangs of  
death, yet struggling to live;  
when I viewed his emaciated  
form still triumphing over hun-  
ger and the fever's rage; when  
I beheld him gnawing the very  
earth on which he lay to satisfy  
the ravenous cravings of his  
famished stomach, my soul yearn-  
ed with pity, and I left him this  
morning with the desperate re-  
solve of procuring food for him  
at whatever hazard. Filled  
with this resolution I passed  
your door; I repassed it; I ho-  
ped to interest your compassion  
by my looks; but you had no  
commerce with pity. I then  
seized the loaf and fled; not  
hastily, or I might have escap-  
ed. I was brought back. An  
agonizing thought of my fa-  
ther's condition came across my  
mind. I rushed forth again  
pursued by you and others. I  
was deceived by that lane. I  
thought it led to where my fa-  
ther lay. If it had, and I could  
have dropped the bread by his  
side, I would have turned upon  
you, and delivered myself with-  
out a struggle. But it was o-  
therwise ordained! and now  
glut your revenge; here I am,  
a poor, forsaken, wretched, per-  
secuted outcast. You know  
my crime; you have it recorded.  
I would have robbed this man;  
but let it be recorded also, I  
would have robbed him to feed  
a dying parent! Perhaps, by  
this time, he is dead. Heaven  
grant it may be so! I am your  
prisoner. Only let me know  
my father's spirit is released,  
that it is in another world, and  
you may command this carcass  
of mine to what part of this world  
it may please you to send it."

Here he paused, and never  
did an oration of Demosthenes  
or Cicero produce an equal ef-  
fect. At a silence of some  
minutes, which was more ex-  
pressive than any language

could have been, mine host, in  
a stammering voice, addressed  
his worship, observing, "that,  
as we were all Christians alike,  
he thought, for his part, we  
ought to behave like Christians  
one to another; and, though he  
might not choose to have his  
bread taken away by any Jack  
that had a fancy to purloin it,  
yet could he have known at the  
time what he knew then, all  
the bread in his house, and all  
the ale in his cellar, might have  
kept company with that loaf if  
they could have carried comfort  
with them to the poor creature  
who had pined with hunger for  
three days and nights."

His worship, who, when the  
dignity of office did not inter-  
fere, had a really kind and  
compassionate heart in his bos-  
om, looked at mine host as he  
spoke with a glistening eye, for  
he divined his meaning, and se-  
cretly lauded it. It was not for  
him, however, sitting in the  
chair of justice, and sworn to  
administer it impartially, to  
propound an escape for the  
prisoner; but he very signifi-  
cantly hinted out how it might  
be done, while gravely deprec-  
ating such a course. Peverell  
comprehended his humane in-  
tention, and, by a timely hint to  
mine host, enabled him to with-  
draw the charge, which he in-  
stantly did, to the infinite satis-  
faction of all present.

"I am free to depart, then,"  
said the youth.

"You are," replied his wor-  
ship.

"Then let me begone," he  
continued, "every moment is  
precious, and I should ill de-  
serve the liberty I have regain-  
ed were I to waste it in sloth,  
nor to fulfil the purpose of my  
absence."

Peverell and mine host pro-  
posed to accompany him to the  
spot where he had left his fa-  
ther, and the mayor's kitchen  
supplied him with viands and a  
baron of cordials, which Crab,  
who had heard the whole pro-  
ceeding, placed under the  
youth's arms, with an honest  
"God bless you," as he left the  
house.

"LOOK HERE."

I wish to purchase from Fifty to  
one hundred Young Negro Fel-  
lows, and Girls without Children.  
For which I will pay the cash.  
THOS. BURGESS.

August, 6, 27-4w

FOR SALE, AT  
THE POST OFFICE,  
IN THIS PLACE.

The following articles, to wit:  
BACON, LARD,  
HERBES, SEED,  
Stained Curtain Bedsteads,  
WINDSOR CHAIRS,  
LEATHER,  
WAGGON COILS, &c., &c.,  
FLOUR,  
ROBAY CO.

Also—The following articles:  
Bottle Corks, Fly Stone, Turnersick  
Liquid Blacking, Ginger, Spice,  
Venetian Red, Red Lead,  
White Lead, Verdigris,  
Nutmegs, Alum, Lard, &c., &c.,  
Ink Powder, Pearl Ash,  
Ground Paint Brushes,  
Assorted  
Shaving Boxes and Soap,  
Spanish Whiting, Turkey Under-  
Crem, Yellow, Prussian Blue,  
Durable Ink, Stoughton's Bitters,  
Tooth Brushes, Mace, Snuff Boxes,  
Spanish Annatto,  
do Bileing  
do Indigo,  
Shaving Brushes, Razors,  
Blank Warrants,  
Almanacs.

JUST RECEIVED, in addition  
to the above articles, some Dash  
and Blue Cloths and Cassimeres, Vir-  
tues, Bridges and Strings for ditty,  
Fishes, Pies, Brier Scythes, Spirits  
Turpentine, country made Russet  
and Black Shoes, Fur Hats, a com-  
plete assortment of Garden Seeds,  
Candles, Wafers, Gentlemen's and  
Ladies' Plain Cloaks. Also—a few  
bushels Ewapon Tea, an article  
which is but seldom offered in our  
market, and one that never fails to  
insure one thing that is sought for  
by all, viz: HEALTH, where it is  
regularly used. I speak not without  
experience.

All of the above articles will be  
sold very low, for Cash only.

JOS. L. SIMMONS.

Halifax, Feb. 6th, 1820.

27-4w

NOTICE.

NOW all men whom it may  
concern, that I have hereby re-  
linquish all claim whatsoever on  
the land purchased of me by Lu-  
nel Long for the original bond for the  
money and look to the satisfaction  
of the original bond for satisfaction  
of the same.

JOS. J. GRAY.

August 20th, 1820.

27-4w

NOTICE.

NOW all men whom it may  
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the land purchased of me by Lu-  
nel Long for the original bond for the  
money and look to the satisfaction  
of the original bond for satisfaction  
of the same.

JOS. J. GRAY.

August 20th, 1820.

27-4w

To Printers and Publishers.

THE subscriber, having lost a note  
executed on the 1st January,  
1823 to him by Robert A. Jones, for  
the sum of \$341 01—all persons are  
hereby forewarned from trading for  
it. On said note payments have  
been made, though not endorsed, leav-  
ing a balance only of about \$23  
unpaid.

JOS. B. LITTLEJOHN.

July 10th, 1823.

27-4w

NOTICE.

I will furnish cotton gins at the  
price of Two Dollars per saw. The  
Gins are warranted to perform equal  
to any. I am also prepared to ex-  
ecute repairs on the shortest notice,  
and most reasonable terms.

Persons wishing to purchase will  
please apply to the subscriber, liv-  
ing 12 miles from Halifax, 6 miles  
from Guilleper's Bridge, and 7 miles  
from Enfield, where I keep a reg-  
ular Shop.

JOHN G. HAMLET.

July 30th, 1820.

27-4w

For Sale.

For sale, a first rate New &  
made pannell double Gig, nearly  
new, either with or without har-  
ness.

ALSO;

A good work horse, who is  
tolerable well. They can be  
bought either for cash or on credit.  
Apply at the Buck shop,  
Halifax, 6th July 1823.

27-4w

NOTICE.

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concern, that I have hereby re-  
linquish all claim whatsoever on  
the land purchased of me by Lu-  
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JOS. J. GRAY.

August 20th, 1820.

27-4w

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August 20th, 1820.

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